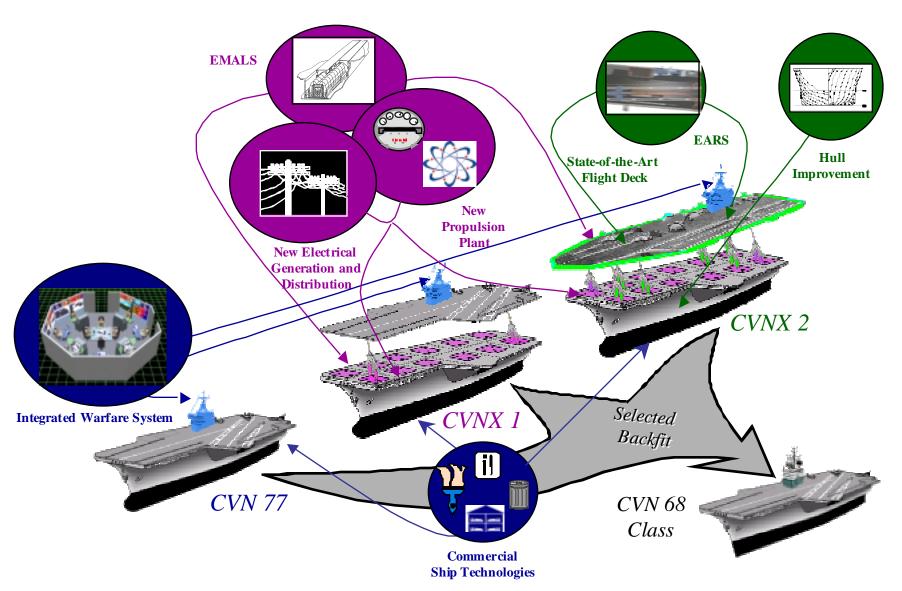


# Aircraft Carrier Ordnance & Material Stowage & Handling Priorities

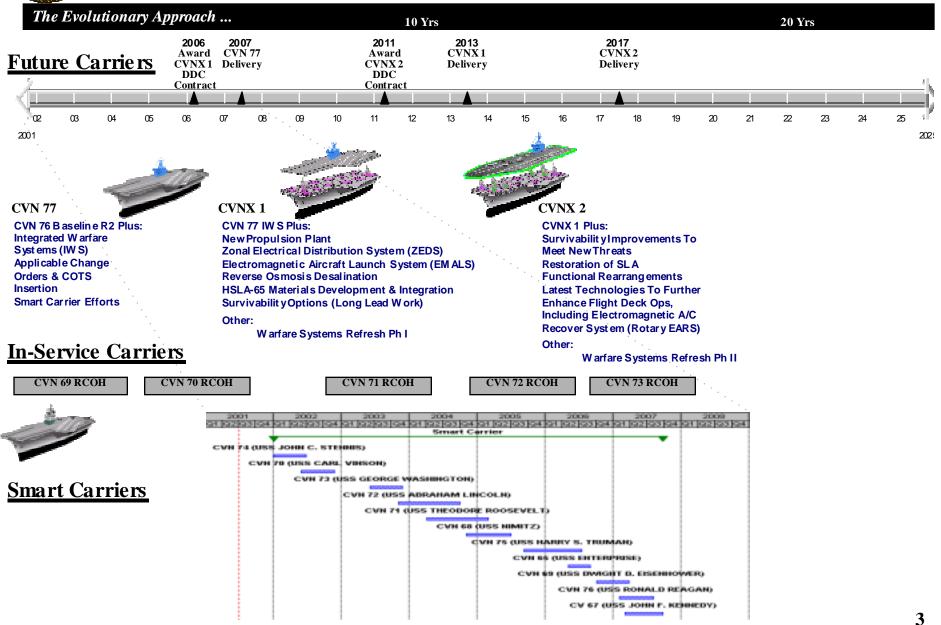


# The 21st Century Aircraft Carrier "An Evolutionary Approach"





#### **PEO Aircraft Carriers Technology Insertion Opportunities**





#### **Carrier Priorities**

- Key Performance Parameters (KPPs)
  - Reduce Vertical Center of Gravity (VCG) and Weight
  - Increase Interoperability
  - Increase Sortie Rate Reduce
- Total Ownership Cost (TOC)
  - Acquisition Cost
  - Manpower Watch Stations
  - Manpower Workload
  - Operations & Support (O&S) Cost
- Reduce Total Ship Integration Impacts
  - Electric Load, HVAC, Cooling Water, Arrangement,
     Supportability



# Carrier Logistic Systems Issues

- Material handling should be addressed as an integrated "system" instead of a series of individual steps
- The ability to quickly adapt from a low volume to a high volume material/ordnance movement capability will have to take into account in the Carrier BG internal and external "logistics system" design
- Technology offers an opportunity to integrate order, delivery, strike-down, receipt, stowage, inventory, issue, retrograde, and re-order
- Adding manpower requirements into the material handling equation forces automation into current manpower-intensive material handling process
- Process revision and design and arrangements are as important design enablers as technology



# **Ordnance & Material Handling Systems**

- Deck to Deck Transfer (UNREP)
- Strike-down / Strike-up
- Magazines and Storerooms
- Automated Inventory Tracking and Selective Retrieval



# Ordnance & Material Handling Includes...

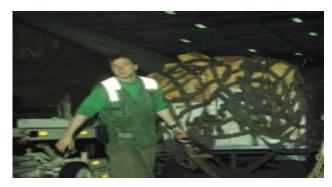
- Fuel- JP-5, MOGAS, DFM
- Ordnance- Bombs, missiles, mines, components
- DTO and Replenishment repair parts
- Subsistence- Freeze, chill, dry
- Ships store- Clothing, small stores
- Other/Special- nuclear, Level
   1, O2 Clean, PUKs
- Consumables- admin, personal clothing, maintenance
- S&TE- Handling equipment, SPETE, GPETE, laboratory

- Mail- Official, personal, bulk
- Retrograde- Reusables, DLRs, recycling
- POL/HAZMAT- maintenance
- Bottled gasses- medical O2
- Medical/Dental- supplies, pharmaceuticals, repair parts
- Habitability- bedding, furniture
- ADP- hardware, software, firmware, peripherals
- Aviation- ALRE, fuel tanks, buddy stores, engines
- Unique- DC, deck, UNREP
- Boats- RHIBs,



#### **Current Limitations**

#### **Ordnance & Material Movement is Labor Intensive**









- 400+ personnel working parties for major UNREPS/"load aboards"
- Use department personnel for own material movement
- Cumbersome Cargo Flow
  - Pallets/cargo and retrograde moved either by hand, hand trucks or forklifts on hangar bay and flight deck
  - Stores transported to storerooms by hand using vertical package conveyors
  - In-port loading done by pier-side cranes, conveyor belts to lowered elevators or hand carried on board
- Restrictive Weapons Flow
  - Ammo moved to magazines via hand trucks/forklift onto weapons elevators



#### **Current Limitations**

#### Material Handling, Stowage and Visibility

#### **CVN-68 Class Material Handling**

- ➤ UNREP receive rates far outpace ability to efficiently move cargo into stowage
- **▶12** package conveyors provided
  - Labor intensive (3 or 4 sailors per load & unload deck just to operate)
  - ➤ Work party of 50 (25 per deck) for load & unload
- Food stores broken out daily--STENNIS uses
  125 man working party 4 times/day vice conveyors
- ➤ Storeroom access very difficult e.g. 1/2 of S-8's 23 storerooms require opening a 12-tie watertight access hatch
- ➤ Parts stored on hangar bay due to lack of storeroom space (hangar bay "Mountain")
- Lack real-time data bases and direct connectivity to research, locate and request material from other ships in the Carrier BG







#### **Current Limitations**

#### **Packaging and Handling**

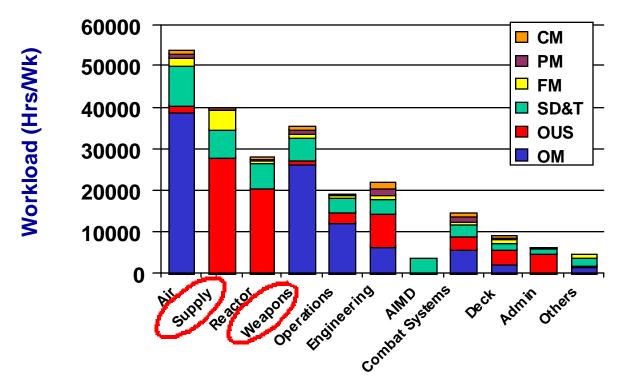
- All Cargo (food, parts, etc) is delivered using pallets
  - 5700lbs. max for CONREP
    - Up to 10,000lbs. special lift for arresting gear cable and jet engines (CONREP only)
  - 4000lbs. max for H-46 VERTREP (3500lbs. SWA)
  - 6000lbs. max for CH-60 VERTREP

#### Ordnance

- Is packaged not to exceed 4000# VERTREP weight limits
  - e.g. 6X500lbs. MK-82 casing = 3000lbs, 2X2000lbs. MK-84 casings = 4000lbs., 1AIM-9X container (4msls) = 1282 lbs.
- Sized by weapons elevator
- No maximum volume (ft³) limitation specified, but some precision bomb, bomb kits and missile containers more a volume issue than weight issue
  - Sidewinder (AIM-9) = (2) 55.23 ft3/Cntnr = 2564 lbs. = 1 lift
  - JSOW = (1)100.5 ft3/Cntnr = 2135 lbs. = I lift



#### Where the Workload Is



**NIMITZ Class Departments** 

All departments involved with material handling



# Future Ordnance / Material Handling Technologies

- ✓ Improved material handling equipment
- ✓ Electric elevators
- ✓ Automated storage and retrieval systems
- ✓ Automated Info Technology solutions
- √ Clustered storerooms
- √ Shore-based Interface
- ✓ Improved internal arrangements
- ✓ Inter-ship / Intra-ship processes

New Technologies, Designs and/or Procedures

The Navy's 21<sup>st</sup> Century UNREP and material handling systems must permit sustained and unimpeded Battle Group combat operations



# **Carrier Logistics Circle of Life**

#### Presence/Crisis

- Prior to open hostilities, fuel normally drives UNREP frequency
  - JP expenditure not much different once the air wing starts expending ordnance.
- Current UNREP limitations still applicable in 2015+
- Higher reliance on MSC and charter ships

 Separate departments and systems to transport and handle material and ordnance

#### ISSUE

STORE

STOW

- Asset visibility
- Manpower requirements
- Inventory control
- Throughput priorities

RETROGRADE DISPOSAL

CONSUME

#### **Hostilities/Crisis**

- Open hostilities, ammunition resupply drives UNREP frequency
  - Diverse target set requires flexible and responsive ordnance load out capability
  - Ordnance anticipated to be very mission specific requiring continuous asset visibility and tracking (from resupply ship to CVNX magazine to flight deck to aircraft)
- Theater ammunition resupply will impact sustainability
  - Airlift of high priority ordnance will compete for assets

RECEIVE



# Supports warfare operations at the tactical level

- Response to call for fires with precision long range weapons
- Large volume of sorties



# Carrier Ordnance and Material Handling Challenges

- Can material handling and ordnance handling equipment be combined to reduce redundancy?
- Can future designs and program goals capitalize on commonalties between processes?
- Does the Navy's 21st UNREP/material handling systems permit sustained and unimpeded Battle Group combat operations?



#### **Conclusions**

- Carriers need new material handling processes and systems in order to operate efficiently in the 21st Century:
  - Fiscal constraints decree a less expensive aircraft carrier
  - Material endurance requirements will be tailored to support Design Reference Mission
  - Process and policy revisions will increase efficiencies
  - Automation / technology are needed
  - Provide / receive services from legacy and new systems



### **Summary**

• Cost including Manpower and Life Cycle Support, Weight, Vertical Center of Gravity (VCG), and Sortie Rate are critical to selection

• Planning for CVNX but transition to In-Service ships first if possible